THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 28. FRIDAY, *January* 7, 1814. No. 23

9r071
P679

Printed and Published
BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, *is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, *not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.*

PERSONS *sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.*

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, *and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.*

DRY GOODS.

WM. RICHARDSON, & CO.

Market Street, one door below the corner of Third Street, Pittsburgh,
Have just received a handsome assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, cassimers, Bedford cords, stockingnett, velvets and cords, coatings, flushings, swanskin, flannels, forrest cloths, plains, swansdown, toilenett and fancy vestings, India muslins, Irish linnen, hosiery, gilt and plated buttons, &c. with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail.

December 1, 1813. tfq.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,
South east end of Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.

HAS just received a large and elegant assortment of *Superfine Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Coatings,* and *Double Mill'd Cloths,* and a general assortment of *Vestcoatings,* and all other articles suitable for men's cloathing, all of which were selected with judgment, both as to quality and colours, and he presumes are superior to any in the market.

N. B. I wish to employ six or eight Journeymen, and would take two or three Apprentices, from 12 to 16 years of age.

December 9, 1813.

Victory on Lake Erie.

MURRY, DRAPER, FAIRMAN, & CO. and JAMES WEBSTER, of Philadelphia, will shortly issue proposals for publishing by subscription,

TWO ENGRAVINGS,

Of the late Naval Victory on Lake Erie.

They sent an Artist to obtain authentic information and to make the necessary drawings; in this he was politely assisted by Com. *Perry*, who had the goodness to call a meeting of the officers of the fleet, for the express purpose of determining on the most important points of action, and furnishing sketches of the same.

The Artist has returned, and the sketches and documents which he procured are now in the hands of two distinguished painters, who have undertaken to execute *Two Highly Finished Pictures*, of the most important scenes in that brilliant and unparalleled achievement.

November 25, 1813.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, an Apprentice to the Tayloring business, named GEORGE EVANS; had on when he went away, a blue coattee, and a pair of velvet pantaloons. He is a promising youth for the penitentiary, for he is addicted to lying, stealing and drinking. Whoever takes up the said apprentice shall have the above reward and thirty lashes.

KNOBLEWGH & AMBERSON
Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1813.

WANTED,
An Apprentice

To the PRINTING BUSINESS,
Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOMETIME ago the subscriber published some overtures relative to steam engines, which occasioned some collision of sentiment with the proprietors of O. Evans's patent. Effusions of passion between man and man are never, by a generous mind, recollected with pleasure. With this observation in view, and without any unfriendly sentiment toward any person, he now announces that in the construction of an engine for Messrs. H. and J. Jelly, in the borough of Pittsburgh, all his views on the subject have been perfectly realized; and it is with the utmost confidence he now offers this engine for the inspection of all persons, who, from no objectionable motive, may be disposed to take that trouble. There is no doubt it will be found that the boiler is of such a construction as to receive a greater quantity of heat from a given quantity of fuel, than any other kind ever used. The cylinder is twenty inches diameter with a four foot stroke. The condensition of the steam, and the operation of the air pump are complete, and the mode in which the machinery is attached is such, as to give the requisite velocity and force, while the piston travels at the moderate rate of twenty strokes in a minute. By this arrangement, that violence of movement so often complained of in the patent engine, is totally avoided.

Having now so successfully demonstrated his ability as an engineer, the subscriber thinks proper to give public information, that he was bred to, and professes himself master of the mill-wright business; and understands perfectly the making of flour, which he knows to be useful to him in constructing engines for that particular purpose; whilst experience proves that his dexterity in mechanical performances is of the utmost use to him in the business generally. He is likewise now possessed of tools of every description necessary for the execution of all parts of an engine in the completest manner. For these reasons, he now, without hesitancy, offers his services in that way to any who may choose to employ him. Orders, post paid, will be attended to; and correspondents are informed, that the power of these engines is not estimated by a comparison with the power of horses; but by the effect to be produced, such as to turn so many pair of millstones, of such a size, &c.

When persons offer their services to the public for a compensation, it becomes of some importance to society that their pretensions to patronage be properly understood and duly estimated. Hence arises the propriety of publicly discussing these pretensions. Mr. O. Evans has constructed what he calls elevators and conveyors, for the purpose of carrying grain or flour from one part of a mill to another; which is merely the application of the chain pump, and screw of Archimedes. And although it required but little ingenuity, more than to apply a gridiron, intended for a beef stake, to the broiling of herring; yet the law, holding out the most liberal encouragement to the researches of genius, has enabled Mr. Evans to take a patent, by which he draws vast sums of money from the country.

The subscriber now offers a substitute for these elevators, which will not cost more than they do, even exclusively of the price of the patent.

This invention to be called the millers assistant, will answer all the purposes of the elevators and much more; in as much as it will deliver the grain or flour, at any point of any floor in the mill, as the occasion may require. The flour will be cooled also, to at least as great perfection as by the hopper-boy. Any person within thirty miles of Pittsburgh, applying for the millers assistant, shall have it erected gratis; unless it be found to give complete satisfaction.

THOS. COPELAND.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1813.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

TURNPIKE.

THE subscribers to the Two Mile Run Turnpike, are requested to meet at the house of JOHN McMASTERS, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 15th of January next, to elect Trustees to manage the business of said road.

December 22, 1813.

DOCTOR HANDY'S
WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away Worms.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

December 13, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE PIECE.

CLOTHS, coatings and cassimeres
A variety of fancy vesting
Black worsted hosiery
Cotton balls and sewing silks
Ladies and gentlemens' kid, beaver and silk gloves
Levantine, Mantua, Florence, Striped and plaid } Silks
Figured and plain sattins
Senshaws
Plain and fringed cotton handkerchiefs
Levantine, damask and serged shawls
Black lace veils and shawls
White and black lace pelerines
Angola and imitation shawls
Madras and pullicat handkerchiefs
Cotton, flag, bandano and silk do.
Fancy cravats
Cambric and furniture dimities
Cambric, India and shirting muslins
An extensive assortment of ribbons and galloons
A quantity of sheet brass
American coffee mills and brushes
A few boxes tin, &c. &c.

BOSLER & CO.
Pittsburgh; Dec. 13, 1813.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A correct Map of the
UNITED STATES,
WITH THE
WEST INDIES,

From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis*. Published in 1813, price $ 8.

ALSO,
Arrowsmith's Map of the
WORLD.
Price, $ 14.
Pittsburgh, August 17.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

232751

40 Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending WILLIAM BANKS HENRY BANKS, and ROBERT GALBRAITH, deserters from a detachment of the 1st regiment United States infantry, and ROBERT McKEE, of the 22d regiment infantry, at this post.

William Banks, is 5 feet 11 inches high, 25 years of age, has a light complexion, brown hair, hazle eyes, and is by occupation a labourer. He was enlisted by Lt. Anderson, in Washington, Pennsylvania, and deserted the 11th of December, 1813. He was born in Virginia, and has relations in Butler and Westmoreland counties, Pa.

Henry Banks is 6 feet 1 inch high, aged 19 years, fair complexion, blue eyes, and by occupation a farmer. He was enlisted by Lt. Anderson, in Washington, Pa. and deserted on the 11th December, 1813. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa. and has relations there and in Butler county, Pa.

Robert Galbraith is 21 years of age, light complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by occupation a blacksmith. He was enlisted by Capt. H. Johnson, Pittsburgh, and deserted on the 12th December, 1813. He was born in Cumberland county, Pa.

Robert McKee is aged 21 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, light hair, and pitted with the small pox. He was enlisted by Capt. King, in Brownsville, Pa. and deserted on the 11th Dec. 1813.

The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid for all of those deserters, or Ten Dollars for either of them, to any person who will apprehend or deliver them to any officer of the army of the United States, or lodge them in any jail, so that they may be restored to the service.

H. JOHNSON, *Captain Commanding Detachment.*
Fort Fayette, Dec. 14, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.
Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery —or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.
Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

Stray Cow.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber in Pitt township, in July last, a Black COW, 8 or 9 years old, no brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, before the 17th day of January next, or she will be sold on that day for her expences.

ALEX HILL.
Allegheny county, 27th Dec. 1813.

N. B. She can open gates and throw down bars.

CAME to the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, on the waters of Peters creek, a brindled HEIFER with a white face and brown about the eyes, marked with a crop off the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left, which is torn. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN HUFMAN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Dec. 14, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to publick sale, at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January next:

All the right, title & interest of *Ralph Davis*, in and to the following property and parts of lots and pieces of ground, in said borough, viz. on Front street, at the distance of 42 feet 8 inches from the corner of lot No. 214, and running thence by Front street, towards Smithfield street, 30 feet; thence by a line paralel with Smithfield street, 80 feet towards Second street; thence by a line paralel with Second street towards Wood street, 80 feet to the place of beginning, together with the privilege of an alley 3 feet and 6 inches wide, extending from Front towards Second street, along the western side of the lot hereby attached; the interest of said Davis, is 45 dollars yearly in the above ground: Also, all the right, title and interest of said Davis in and to lot No. 48, in said borough, containing on Penn street 60 feet, and extending back to the Allegheny river 410 feet or thereabouts, bounded by lots Nos. 47 and 49, leased on a perpetual lease to Wm. Hoge, on a yearly ground rent of $120, payable quarterly, at the suits of Jas. O'Hara and G. and C. Anshutz.

Also, at the same time and place, all the right, title and interest of *Zadok Wright*, in an individual 6th part, of 600 acres of land, with the appurtenances, be the same more or less, the estate of Zadok Wright, dec'd, on Peters Creek, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of John Trumbo, John Bartley and Jacob Fernier, at the suit of Ezekiel Wright.

Also, at the same time and place, by virtue of a writ of *Liberari Facias*, issued out of the same court, & to me directed, will be exposed to publick sale, two certain contiguous brick houses and lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, bounded by Union street; by the property of Wm. Bennet, by Jail alley, and the property of Jas. Robertson, containing in front on Union street aforesaid, about 40 feet, and extending from the said street to said alley, subject to a yearly ground rent of $ 76 dollars; and all that brick house and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of the Diamond, in the borough aforesaid, bounded by the Diamond by property of Boyd Irwin, by a private alley, and by the property of the heirs of John Wilkins, dec'd containing in front on the Diamond, 20 feet, and extending back to the said private alley, about 160 feet, be the same more or less, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, ways, rights, priviliges, hereditaments and appurtenances, thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, the property of *Joseph Davis*, at the suit of Abm. Kirkpatrick.

The whole of the above described property seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS,
Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 1813.

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for Sale that elegant Farm situate in East-Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, formerly the seat of *Benjamin Lodge*, Esq. deceased, containing 300 acres, about 150 acres cleared, 30 of which are meadow ground.—There are on the premises an excellent apple orchard, two dwelling houses, two barns and other necessary buildings, also three or four springs of never failing water. In beauty of situation and good quality of the land, this plantation is inferior to but few in the western country. Persons wishing to purchase may apply to Col. *John Bonnet*, near Mountpleasant, in Westmoreland county, to Mr. *William Flinn*, in Mountpleasant, or to the subscriber in Uniontown.

JAMES LODGE.
Union. November 25, 1813.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GEOGRAPHICAL View of the Province of Upper Canada.
A View of the Engagement on Lake Erie, on the 10th September, 1813.
Grattan's Speeches.
Historical Dictionary.
Cottage Sketches, or Active Retirement.
Surgeons Vade Mecum.
The Bridal of Triermain.
Rose and Emily, or Sketches of Youth.
Angelique De Valcour and Eglantine.

December 30, 1813.

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF THE MILITIA.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

From General WASHINGTON, *to* JOHN HANCOCK, *Esquire, President of Congress.*

COL. MORRIS'S, *Heights of Hærlem, September 24th,* 1776.

SIR—From the hours allotted to sleep, I will borrow a few moments to convey my thoughts, on sundry important matters, to Congress. I shall offer them with the sincerity which ought to characterize the man of candour, and with the freedom which may be used in giving useful information, without incurring the imputation of presumption.

We are now as it were, upon the eve of another dissolution of our army. The remembrance of the difficulties which happened upon the occasion last year, the consequences which might have followed the change, if proper advantages had been taken by the enemy, added to a knowledge of the present temper and situation of the troops, reflect but a very gloomy prospect upon the appearances of things now, and satify me beyond the possibility of doubt, that, unless some speedy and effectual measures are adopted by Congress, our cause will be lost.

It is in vain to expect, that any, or more than a trifling part of this army will again engage in the service on the encouragement offered by Congres. When men find that their townsmen and companions are receiving, 20, 30, and more dollars for a few months' service (which is truly the case) it cannot be expected, without using compulsion, and to force them into the service, would answer no valuable purpose. When men are irritated, and the passions inflamed, they fly hastily and cheerfully to arms; but after the first emotions are over, a soldier reasoned with upon the goodness of the cause he is engaged in, and the inestimable rights he is contending for, hears you with patience, and acknowledges the truth of your observations, but adds that it is of no more importance to him than others. The officer makes you the same reply, with this further remark, that his pay will not support him, and he cannot ruin himself and family to serve his country, when every member of the community is equally interested and benefitted by his labours.

It becomes evidently clear then, that, as this contest is not likely to be the work of a day; as the war must be carried on systematically; and to do it you must have good officers; there are in my judgment, no other possible means to obtain them, but by establishing your army upon a permanent footing, and giving your officers good pay. This will induce gentlemen, and men of character to engage; and, till the bulk of your officers are composed of such persons as are actuated by principles of honour and a spirit of enterprize, you have little to expect from them ——They ought to have such allowances as will enable them to live like and support the characters of gentlemen. Besides, something is due to the man who puts his life in your hands, hazards his health, & forsakes the sweets of domestic enjoyment. Why a Captain in the continental service should receive no more than 5 shillings currency per day, for performing the same duties that an officer of the same rank in the British service, receives 10 shillings sterling for, I never could conceive, especially when the latter is provided with every necessary he requires, upon the best terms, and the former can scarcely procure them at any rate There is nothing that gives a man consequence, and renders him fit for command, like a support that renders him independent of every body but the state he serves.

With respect to the men, nothing but a good bounty can obtain them upon a permanent establishment; and for no shorter time than the continuance of the war, ought they to be engaged, as facts incontestibly prove that the difficulty and cost of enlistment increase with time.—When the army was first raised at Cambridge, I am persuaded the men might have been got, without a bounty, for the war. After this, they began to see, that the contest was not likely to end so speedily as was imagined, and to feel their consequence by remarking, that to get in the militia in the course of the last year, many towns were induced to give them a bounty.

Foreseeing the evils resulting from this, and the destructive consequences which unavoidably would follow short enlistments, I took the liberty in a long letter (date not recollected, as my letter book is not here) to recommend the enlistments for and during the war, assigning such reasons for it as experience has since convinced me were well founded. At that time, $20 would, I am persuaded have engaged the men for this term——But it will not do to look back; and, if the present opportunity is slipped, I am persuaded that 12 months more will increase our difficulties four fold. I shall therefore take the freedom of giving it as my opinion, that a good bounty be immediately offered, aided by the proffer of at least 100 or 150 acres of land, and a suit of clothes and blanket to each non-commissioned officer and soldier; as I have good authority for saying, that, however high the men's pay may appear, it is barely sufficient, in the present scarcity and dearness of all kinds of goods to keep them in clothes, much less afford support to their families.

If this encouragement then is given to the men, and such pay allowed the officers as will induce gentlemen of character and liberal sentiments to engage, and proper care and precaution used in the nomination (having more regard to the characters of persons than the number of men they can enlist) we should in a little time, have an army able to cope with any that can be opposed to it, as there are excellent materials to form one. But while the only merit an officer possesses, is his ability to raise men; while those men consider and treat him as an equal, and, in the character of an officer, regard him no more than a broomstick, being mixed together as one common herd, no order nor discipline will prevail; nor will the officer ever meet with that respect which is essentially necessary to due subordination.

To place any dependence upon militia is assuredly resting upon a broken staff; men just dragged from the tender scenes of domestic life; unaccustomed to the din of arms; totally unacquainted with every kind of military skill; which being followed by a want of confidence in themselves, when opposed to troops regularly trained, disciplined, and appointed; superior in knowledge, and superior in arms, makes them timid and ready to fly from their own shadows. Besides, the sudden change in their manner of living, particularly in their lodging, brings on sickness in many, impatience in all; and such an unconquerable desire of returning to their respective homes, that it not only produces shameful and scandalous desertions among themselves, but infuses the like spirit into others.

Again; men accustomed to unbounded freedom and no control, cannot brook the restraint which is indispensably necessary to the good order and government of an army; without which, licentiousness and every kind of disorder triumphantly reign. To bring men to a proper degree of subordination is not the work of a day, a month, or even a year; and, unhappily for us and the cause we are engaged in, the little discipline I have been labouring to establish in the army under my immediate command, is in a manner done away, by having such a mixture of troops as have been called together within these few months.

Relaxed and unfit as our rules and regulations of war are, for the government of an army, the militia (those properly so called; for of these we have two sorts, the 6 months' men, and those sent in as a temporary aid) do not think themselves subject to them, and therefore take liberties which the soldier is punished for. This creates jealousy; jealousy begets dissatisfaction: and these by degrees ripen into mutiny, keeping the whole army in a confused and disordered state; rendering the time of those who wish to see regularity and good order prevail, more unhappy than words can describe, Besides this, such repeated changes take place, that all arrangement is set at nought, and the constant fluctuation of things deranges every plan as fast as adopted.

These, sir, Congress may be assured, are but a small part of the inconveniencies which might be enumerated, and attributed to militia; but there is one that merits particular attention, and that is the expense. Certain I am, that it would be cheaper to keep 50 or 100 thousand in constant pay, than to depend upon half the number, and supply the other half occasionally by militia. The time the latter are in pay, before and after they are in camp, assembling and marching; the waste of ammunition, the consumption of stores, which, in spite of every resolution or requisition of Congress, they must be furnished with, or sent home; added to other incidental expenses consequent upon their coming and conduct in camp, surpasses all idea, and destroys every kind of regularity and economy which you could establish among fixed and settled troops, & will, in my opinion, prove, if the scheme is adhered to, the ruin of our cause.

The jealousies of a standing army, and the evils to be apprehended from one, are remote, and in my judgment, situated and circumstanced as we are, not at all to be dreaded; but the consequence of wanting one, according to my ideas, formed from the present view of things, is certain and inevitable ruin. For, if I was called upon to declare upon oath, whether the militia have been most serviceable or hurtful upon the whole, I should subscribe to the latter. I do not mean by this, however, to arraign the conduct of Congress; in so doing I should equally condemn my own measures, if I did not my judgement; but experience, which is the best criterion to work by, so fully, clearly, and decisively reprobates the practice of trusting to militia, that no man who regards order, regularity and economy, or who has any regard for his honour, character, or peace of mind, will risk them upon this issue.

An army formed of good officers moves like clock work; but there is no situation upon earth less enviable nor more distressing than that persons who is at the head of troops who are regardless of order and discipline, and who are unprovided with almost every necessary. In a word, the difficulties which have surrounded me, since I have been in the service, and kept my mind constantly upon the stretch; the wounds which my feelings, as an officer, have received by a thousand things which have happened contrary to my expectations and wishes; added to a consciousness of my inability to govern an army composed of such discordant parts, and under such a variety of intricate and perplexing circumstances; induce not only a belief, but a thorough conviction in my mind, that it will be impossible, unless there is a thorough change in our military system, for me to conduct matters in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the publick, which is all the recompense I aim at, or ever wished for.

Before I conclude, I must apologise for the liberties taken in this letter, and for the blots and scratchings therein, not having time to give it more correctly.

With truth I can add, that, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, I am yours and the Congress' most obedient servant.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ.

◆

BOSTON, *Dec.* 24.

Awful and distressing fire!

A fire broke out in Portsmouth, N. H. on Wednesday last, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, and destroyed between 250 and 300 buildings. It was visible from this town.

From the N. Y. Columbian.

FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

By a gentleman from direct from the frontiers, with whom also came Captain Adair, of the army, we are enabled to contradict the report from Boston, that gen. Wilkinson's army had been attacked in its entrenchments, & cut up by the enemy.

The army was in comfortable quarters, well defended, and its communications with the publick stores and provisions open and secure; and no danger was to be apprehended from the enemy's forces.

Col. M'Comb had been sent to Montreal for the purpose, as is understood, of conferring with the British commander in chief, on the subject of the officers placed in close confinement as subjects of retaliation.

QUEBEC, *Dec.* 7.

On Thursday evening were brot' back to their old lodgings in goal, the 3 American hostages, who on the previous Saturday evening, made their escape from thence, viz: Maj. C. Vandeventer, Capt. Isaac Roach, and Lt. Sydney Smith.——They were taken at the extreme part of Nouvelle Beauce by a detachment of militia from that part of the county, commanded by Capt. Verreau, having under him Lt. Rene.

This detachment deserves great credit for its vigilance and activity. Among the prisoners we are struck with the name of Sydney Smith. All of that name it appears, have not equal good fortune in escaping from close confinement——The history of sir Sydney Smith's escape from imprisonment in France, must be familiar to most of our readers.

It does not appear that the prisoners were assisted by any one in their escape. They let themselves down from a garret window, by means of a carpet cut into strips and tied together. It was the carpet that covered the floor of their dining room, which had been taken up that day for the purpose of washing the room, and placed in a garret room, from which they made their descent.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 27.

A letter has been received in this city, from Capt. Lloyd Jones, of the U. S. ship Neptune, dated St. Petersburgh, Sept. 15, 1813, which states, that he expected to sail from St. Petersburgh for Gottenburgh, in a few days, there to wait for further orders from the American commissioners in Russia. There had been great rejoicings at St. Petersburgh, on account of the successes of the allied armies in Germany over the French.

The following auction duties were paid into the Treasury of this state, within the year ending on the 30th November last:

By Fredk. Montmollin,	29,043 82
Silas E. Weir,	27,395 74
Thos. Passmore,	20,086 30
John Humes,	17,541 80
Peter Kuhn,	1,388 37
John Dorsey;	463 81
	$95,919 14

ST. LOUIS, *December* 4.

A few days ago, 20 Pottawatomies arrived at Fort Clark (Peoria) being a deputation from their chiefs, to learn if the Americans would make peace with them; Captain Owens, who commands there, advised them to go on to St. Louis—the Indians having no authority from their chiefs to proceed, returned to their nation.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) *December* 27.

This state has determined to assume the payment of her quota of the direct tax; and has decided to change the method of raising revenue by resorting to an *ad valorem* tax, on such property as Congress proposed.

The term of service of Gen. Jackson's militia being about to expire, and that of his volunteers having expired, his forces will be reduced to about a thousand, who have just volunteered in Tennessee.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *January* 7, 1814.

The regular troops from Fort Fayette, under the command of Major Marlin, the Pittsburgh Blues, and a company of volunteers, crossed the Allegheny river on Wednesday last, on their march to Erie.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
ERIE, December 27, 1813.

"I wrote you last week informing that the enemy in considerable force had crossed the Niagara river on Sunday morning the 19th inst. since which we have been informed of the taking of Fort Niagara, a short time before day-light that morning. One of the soldier's who made his escape from the garrison soon after the enemy entered it, arrived here this morning, and informs that it was a complete surprise, the centinels having either been asleep or shot down with arrows, as there was not the least intimation of the enemy's approach until after they had forced open the outer gates and were breaking open the doors and windows of the barracks and officers quarters. Resistance at this time was useless, as there were but 200 men in the Fort, and the force of the enemy from 600 to 1000 men. Immense stores of clothing, ammunition and arms were in the Fort, amongst which there were from 50 to 60 pieces of artillery, all of which took four days to remove across the river, this being done, the enemy destroyed the Fort and abandoned it. Captain Leonard, commandant of the fort, was absent that night at his farm about four miles distant therefrom. The enemy did not proceed higher up the river than Schlosser.

"To comment on the causes which have led to these late disasters, would be useless; suffice to say, that they are all owing to the regular force being removed from Fort George, and the defence of that place left to militia, who all left it as soon as their times had expired, and no provision having been made to supply their places."

Since the above was in type we have received the following:

To the Commandant at Erie, or to whom it concerns.

The British this morning landed about 3000 regulars, militia and Indians at Black Rock, and after a severe engagement with our militia under the command of Major General Hall, forced them to retreat to the village of Buffalo, and about sunrise to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The houses in the village were immediately committed to flames, and about 3 o'clock this afternoon almost entirely consumed, at the same time two large vessels lying above Black Rock were set on fire and consumed. It is the avowed object of the British (as received from good authority) to proceed in a short time to Erie for the purpose of burning the vessels in that port, and as an inducement to the Indians to aid and assist them in this nefarious plan, full liberty is given them to plunder for their own benefit, wherever they may go. As the communication from this place to the eastward is entirely interrupted by the said Indians, &c. and as it is important for you to have the earliest information of the above, we recommend to you every exertion to be in readiness in case of an attempt to burn as aforesaid; and request of you some assistance of men, arms and ammunition, as we have but few arms and no ammunition. The time is alarming! Destruction is the order of the day!

On the retreat from Buffalo, December 30, 1813.

ISAAC BARNES, *Major Com'g Militia near Buffalo.*

N. B. Information is just received that the enemy have advanced up Lake Erie 8 or 10 miles, and destroy every thing as they pass.

Mr. William Foster, who gave us the above intelligence states, that as soon as the information arrived at Meadville, the whole of the first brigade of General Mead's division of militia, were ordered into service, and to proceed to Erie.

A letter from the Post Master at Warren, (Ohio) to John Johnston, Esq. Post Master, Pittsburgh, dated, Warren, Jan. 3, says,

I am informed by the Post Master at Lower Sandusky, a party of 40 men commanded by lieuts. Larwell. Fisk and Davis, who were sent by Gen. Cass to reconnoitre on the river De Trench, were attacked by the British, 3 killed, 3 made their escape, and the rest taken prisoners!"

From the New Orleans Gazette, of November 22.

DIED, yesterday morning of a wound received in a duel the day preceding with Capt. Amelong, of the U. S. army, Captain JOHN MOWRY, editor of the "Louisiani Gazette." The deceased was a native of the western part of (Penn.) and aged 36 years. When the present war was declared, the company of which he was then first lieut. volunteered its services to the U. S. for one year, and before the expiration of the term was promoted to the command of it. He was a gentleman of inoffensive and unassuming manners, of kind and benevolent disposition, and unimpeachable honesty. He met death with the piety of a christian and the firmness of a soldier, lamenting in his dying agonies that it was not his fortune to fall in battle against the enemies of this country.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand
  up
And say to all the world *this was a man.*"

[It is with heart-felt regret we record the above. Mr. Mowry was a native of Pittsburgh, and lived a number of years in the family of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

◆

AT a meeting of sundry members of the *Pittsburgh Permanent Library Company*, convened at the house of William M'Culloug, George Poe, Esq. was called to the Chair, and A. M. Bolton, nominated as Secretary.

The Rev. Francis Herron, in the name of the Committee appointed at a former meeting for that purpose reported, that they had prepared a Constitution for the permanent regulation of the Institution. Whereupon, the same was read, considered by paragraphs, and, after suffering a few alterations, was unanimously adopted.

An election was then held, and the following Officers of the Company were duly chosen by ballot, viz:

President—Rev. Francis Herron.
Secretary—A. M. Bolton.
Treasurer—John Spear.
Directors—George Poe, James Lea, Benjamin B. Bakewell, Samuel Roberts, Walter Forward, Lewis Bollman, Robert Patterson, John M. Snowden, Doctor J. Reynolds, I. B. Trevor, William Wilkins, Henry Baldwin.

Ordered, That the first meeting of the Board of Directors be held at the usual place at 6 o'clock on Monday Evening the 10th January, 1814

From the Lancaster Journal.

The bill for the payment of the quota of Pennsylvania of the direct Tax has passed both houses, been signed by the governor, and has therefore become a law. Our Treasury is now pretty well emptied It was pledged to pay nearly a million of dollars for publick improvements, but we have not now as much left as will pay our engagements towards the completion of either of the great bridges.

Instead of reserving our money for the purpose of improving our roads and inland navigation, it is to be squandered away to support the war.

If the tax had been collected by the U. S. officers, the common and poorer classes of the people would scarcely ha felt it. Because it was a tax on proper —on houses, lands and slaves; the ri would have paid the great proportion of it, and the money in our Treasury might have been reserved to assist in fulfilling the plighted faith of the Legislature, to be applied in

The completion of canals, improving the navigation of the Susquehanna, Juniata, Delaware, Schuylkill, &c.

The improvement of roads,

The building of bridges,

The support of domestick manufactures,

The establishment of schools for the education of the poor, &c.

All these considerations, however, seem to have been unattended to, because the *bon democrats* thought the collection of the direct tax would be unpopul

Some of them say the object was to save money, because they get an allowance of 15 per cent. for paying the tax in advance—Yes, indeed, they save money, but they save it at present for the rich land holders and men of large and real estate. As to the saving money to the estate it is all a *hoax*. If they wish to put the amount in their treasury again by a tax, it will cost them full 15 per cent. to do it, when we take into consideration the expense of collection and the losses attending, together with the interest on the money we advanced.

Some say the object was patriotism—There is certainly a great deal of patriotism in deducting fifty-five thousand dollars from the tax which the people of the state had to pay to the United States government for the support of the war. We think it would have been more patriotic to have advanced the whole sum and relied upon remuneration when the tax was collected by the United States officers. This would have looked a little like patriotism; but then the thing would have been too plain—the people could not have been *hoaxed*. The tax-gatherers would have been going the rounds and the eyes of many a good patriot would have opened before *certain jects* were accomplished.

Let these objects be once accomplished, and then we shall see what the people have gained by emptying their tre sury to pay the tax—We shall then s if there has not been some cunning exercised to introduce STATE TAXES Pennsylvania!!! Remember—We s remember what will follow.

THE HEROINE.

We learn, (says the Richmond En rer) that the name of the female, wh courage saved her from the grasp of ravisher, is Mrs. Bowles, and that Executive Council, taking into cons ration the following letter from the or of this City, have unanimously ch measures, as they have deemed ost proper, for procuring if possible, the discharge of her husband from service at Norfolk.

TAXES.

Mr. Jefferson in his message to Congress, March, 1805, utters the following denunciation against Taxes, and comments on the pride and pleasure, the Farmer, Mechanic and all classes of citizens enjoy, by being freed from Tax gatherers.

"The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expences, enabled us to discontinue our internal taxes—*these covering our land with officers and opening our doors to their* INTRUSIONS, *had already begun that process of domiciliary vexation, which* ONCE *entered, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching successfully* EVERY ARTICLE OF PRODUCE AND OF PROPERTY.

"It may be the pride and pleasure of an American to ask what Farmer, what Mechanic, what Labourer, ever sees a Tax gatherer of the United States."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Harrisburgh, 29th October, 1813

WHILST it affords the Commander in Chief high gratification to say that those of the militia of Pennsylvania who performed the service required in the field, against a malignant foe, deserve well of their country, a respect for the military reputation of the militia commands, on the other hand, a strict enforcement of the laws, making penal a refusal to march, or punishing desertion. Under these impression I do order that you immediately direct the several brigade inspectors, from whose brigades as well volunteers as drafted militia were ordered for the service of the United States, agreeably to the several requistions from those who administer that government, under the several general orders by the commander in chief, dated respectively of May 12th, 1812, August 25th, 1812, September 5th, 1812, March 20th, 1813, and of April 5th, 1813, that they severally and respectively institute prosecutions against as well those of the militia who were delinquent in not marching, as against those, who, after having marched, deserted the service; and that the respective presiding officers of courts martial certify and report, without delay, the fines assessed, and on whom, to the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania. A reference by you to the laws of the United States, prescribing the duty to be performed by those officers, and by courts martial, may very much facilitate enquiry, and result in an early termination of this important service.

SIMON SNYDER.

N. B. BOILEAU, *Aid de Camp.*

WILLIAM DUNCAN, *Adjt. Gen.* &c.

IN pursuance of the foregoing general orders of the commander in chief, the adjutant general directs the brigade inspectors therein designated, severally and respectively to institute prosecutions against as well those of the volunteers and drafted militia who were delinquent in not marching under the several general orders by the commander in chief, dated respectively of May 12th, 1812, August 25th, 1812, September 5th, 1812, March 20th, 1813, and of April 5th, 1813, as against those who after having marched, deserted the service, and that the respective presiding officers of courts martial certify and report without delay, the fines assessed, and on whom, with their places of residence, to the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania. The brigade inspectors in executing those orders to which they will attend with a promptitude and zeal corresponding with their importance, their attention and that of the courts martial is directed to the following recited sections of several acts of congress now in force, viz. the 5th and 6th sections of an act passed on the 28th February, 1795, relating to penalties incurred and the rule of proceeding in such cases.* The first section of an act passed on the 10th April, 1812,† changing the term of service from three to six months; and to an act establishing rules and articles, for the government of the armies of the United States, passed 10th April, 1806, which last mentioned act is no doubt, in the possession of every brigade inspector in Pennsylvania.

With respect to the sections of the other acts referred to, the adjutant general subjoins them for the information of the officers who may be called upon to act under them.

To praise the public spirited and patriotic is a duty much more gratifying but not more necessary than to punish those who in a time of national danger neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed upon them by the constituted authorities of the general and state governments—this necessity and the peculiar duties they are bound to perform will it is believed stimulate every brigade inspector to the prompt and faithful fulfilment of the laws and the general orders of the commander in chief emanating therefrom.

By order of the commander in chief,

WILLIAM DUNCAN,

Adjutant General Pennsylvania Mil.

Adjutant General's Office,

Harrisburg, Nov. 4th, 1813.

---

* Section 5th. *And be it further enacted,* That every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States in any of the cases before recited, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one years pay, and not less than one months pay, to be determined and adjudged by a court martial; and such officer shall moreover, be liable to be cashiered by the sentence of a court martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia, for a term not exceeding twelve months, at the discretion of the said court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by a like sentence on the failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calender month, for every five dollars of such fine.

Section 6th. *And be it further enacted,* That courts martial for the trial of militia, shall be composed of militia officers only.

† *Section* 1st, Authorises the President to require of the executives of the several states, to raise their respective proportion of 100,000 militia to be officered out of the militia, entitled to the same pay as the regular forces; not to serve longer than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous.

IN pursuance of the above order, a General Court Martial will be convened at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of the third Monday of next month, at the Tavern of John M'Masters, in Pittsburgh.

Officers who had the command of detachments or companies will immediately make known to me the names of such delinquents as refused to march, or deserted the service, when ordered out in pursuance of the General Orders above mentioned.

SAMUEL COCHRAN,

Brigade Inspector 1st Brigade 15th Division Penn. Militia.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Views of Louisiana,

BY H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing amongst other articles, a Journal of a Voyage, by the Author, of near two thousand miles up the Missouri: and a collection of interest- facts relative to the late Earthquake.

IN this work, there will be much to gratify the curious and inquisitive; but it will be principally useful, as a compend, of such information, as may be desired, by those who are disposed to emigrate. It is the result of observations made by the author, within the last two years, during which time he had occasion to traverse the most interesting parts both of Upper and Lower Louisiana. A considerable part of what has been put into our hands, by him, has already appeared in eleven numbers, under the head of "Sketches of Louisiana," in the Louisiana Gazette, published by Mr. Joseph Charless, St. Louis: and notwithstanding the limited circulation, and remoteness of this paper, such of the numbers, as caught the public eye, owing to the interesting nature of the subjects, were received with approbation. The writer's object appears to have been to condense, in a narrow compass, much useful and interesting information. The publication of a part of this description, in the country described, necessarily gave rise to useful corrections, and led to the discovery of fact not generally known: In this way, giving a stamp of authenticity, which it could not otherwise so well obtain.

Pittsburgh, January 1814.

NOTICE

Intended for the benefit of the BLIND.

BE it known, that about three years since, my eye-sight commenced to fail me so that in the spring of 1812 I was left totally *blind.* The loss of so inestimable a gift as that of vision, led me to seek medical aid, by applying to many physicians, but, alas, all to no purpose, until I fortunately applied to Doctor B. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, who, under Divine Providence, has restored me to *sight.* Through gratitude to the doctor, and for the benefit of the blind, am I induced to publish the following narrative of facts:—

I last May consulted doctor Brunot on account of my eyes, the doctor, after examining them, informed me that I had a cataract on each eye; he refused to give me medicine, candidly observing, that he could do nothing for me, unless by performing a chirurgical operation; being an old man, I did not feel willing to submit to the proposed operation, and returned home disconsolate, where I remained until last October, when I formed a resolution to go again to Pittsburgh, and submit to the means that doctor Brunot might advise for the recovery of my sight. On the 14th of October, doctor Brunot performed the operation of couching, which operation has restored to me the enjoyment of a faculty which none can adequately prize save those that are or have been blind.

JOHN STEWARD.

Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Dec. 28, 1813.

N. B. I trust doctor B. will not be offended at the liberty I have taken in thus publishing the above. J. S.

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cheap Cash Store,

Between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Cunningham's, and opposite Johnston & Co. where the following seasonable

GOODS

Are offered *WHOLESALE and RETAIL,* at reduced prices.

SUPERFINE Broadcloths—blue, black, brown, mixed, &c. &c.

Fine—blue, black, brown, drab, &c. &c.

Common—blue, brown, &c.

Plains—blue, brown, mixed, drab, &c.

Devonshire kersey and lambskin coating

Kersimeres—of all qualities and colours

Sockenets—blue and mixed

Velvets—olive, black and brown

Cords—silver, brown, black and olive

Blankets—4 rose from 6-4 to 12-4 and three-points

A general assortment of flannels & baizes

ALSO, *a handsome assortment of Fancy and Cotton Goods.*

LIQUORS.

Fourth proof West India rum

French brandy, 4th proof

Genuine Hollands gin

Whiskey of good quality

Madeira, Port and Lisbon wines, of the best quality.

Private Families and Tavern-keepers will find it to their advantage to supply themselves at the above Store, as well for the prices as quality.

GROCERIES.

Allum

Madder

Logwood

Copperas

Bengal Indigo

Brimstone

Castile soap

Hard soap

Gun powder

N. Orleans sugar

Loaf sugar

Lump sugar

Coffee

Imperial, hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas.

Chocolate

Cassia

Ginger

Nutmegs

Pepper

Alspice

Mustard

Sweet oil

Raisins

Salt

James river tobacco

ALSO, *Russia bristles, house, hearth, shoe, clothes, flesh and crumb brushes; leather, shot, &c.*

HARDWARE.

Knives and forks, carving and butchers knives, pen, jack and hunters knives, locks, spoons, razors, razor cases and boxes, files, shoe hammers, pincers, awl-blades and jacks, slates and pencils, coffee mills, cow bells, snuffers and trays, waiters large and small, scissors of an elegant pattern, knitting and sewing needles, together with numerous other articles.

All of which are sold cheaper than can be bought in town. The inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; they shall always meet with the greatest attention, and the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814 tf.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the following Tracts of Land, to wit: 100 acres lying in Moon township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of James M'Bride, of which there is about 50 acres cleared, and now occupied by James Read—100 acres of unimproved land on the Potatoe Garden run, in the aforesaid township, which has a good mill seat on it and many good springs suitable for distilleries—470 acres adjoining land of John Wilson and William Sutton, on the road leading from Pittsburgh to Beavertown, on which there is two or three small improvements—140 acres in Beaver county, Second Moon township, adjoining lands of James Hogue and Wm. Richardson, of which there is about 25 acres clear, and now occupied by John M'Laughlin—160 acres lying in Columbiana county, Ohio, about three miles from the Beaver mills, on the road leading from Georgetown to New-Lisbon, of which there is about 40 acres clear, and now occupied by James Hammell and Henry Fisher—600 acres in Monongalia county, and state of Virginia, on the waters of Dunkard creek, and adjoining land of Robert Darragh and William Job—and one house and lot in the town of Beaver, near the public square, now in possession of John Watt, Esq.

For terms apply to the subscriber living in Moon township. Allegheny county.

DANIEL MORGAN

January 1814.

FOR RENT,

A STORE HOUSE in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, with comfortable accommodations for a family. Possession given the first day of April next.

GILBERT M'KOWN.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814.

TO RENT,

AND possession given the first of April next, that old stand formerly the *Indian Queen,* now occupied by Jacob Hofer: also, two small lots adjoining; and a small brick house on Grant's Hill, and two or three acres of land with about 70 bearing apple trees, in a pleasant situation. Five or six acres of pasture lots will also be rented. Terms made known by the subscriber living on Grant's Hill, or *Alexander Watson,* in Market street between Front and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 3, 1814.

FOR SALE.

BIG SPRING MILLS,

On Blue River, Indiana Territory.

THE subscriber offers the above property for sale, to which is attached upwards of 800 acres of first rate land, the greater part of which is river bottom, covered with walnut, cherry, poplar and oak timber; there are 50 acres now under cultivation, and 70 acres (on which the timber has lately been deadened) that may be prepared for cultivation at a small expence; there is also on the premises a stone house 40 feet by 20, which is yet unfinished, and a young apple orchard of about 120 engrafted trees; the grist and saw mill are much out of order, but owing to the excellence of the mill seat and the superabundance of water even in the driest seasons, added to its vicinity to a rich and populous settlement, it is presumed it will be worthy the attention of the industrious farmer.

The distance from this mill seat to Louisville, (Ken.) in a direct line, is 20 miles, and six miles west of Corydon, the seat of government of the territory. When blue river is high, boats may be loaded at the mill, and descend with safety to the Ohio, a distance of twelve miles. For terms apply to *George Wallace,* in Pittsburgh, or to *Walter Taylor,* at Jeffersonville, (Ind. Ter.) who can give a more particular description.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

January 6. 1814.

Rich Hill Farm,

Situate on the Franklin Road, three miles and an half from Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber has laid off the above Farm in Lots from 5 to 20 acres, which he will sell at Public Auction on Tuesday the 1st day of March next, at the House of John M'Master, sign of the Bear, in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

A plan may be seen at M'Masters's Tavern, and on the Farm, at the House of Mr. Fitzsimons.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

THOMAS REED.

January 4, 1814.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD FIFER,

To whom generous wages will be given.

Apply to Lieut. HYDE, at Mr. James Gibson's Inn.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,

JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

TO THE PRESIDENT

Of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road Company.

THE undersigned, appointed by resolution of the 3d March, 1812, a Committee of Accounts of said Company, do now report, that they have entered on an examination of the accounts of the Company with a view of preparing a general statement of Receipts and Expenditures up to the present time, for the information of the Stockholders, that they have examined all the accounts of the company, except those which have arisen from transactions in Pittsburgh; that not having been furnished with such a statement of those accounts as would enable them to proceed, they are unable to make the statement intended, until further information relative to them shall be procured.

WILLIAM MILES,

THOMAS REES,

JOHN C. WALLACE.

Erie, June 12, 1813.

WAS FOUND,

ON the Bullock Pen Farm, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 26th inst. a quantity of Store Goods, concealed in a hollow log, consisting of Table and Tea Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Shaving Boxes, Combs, Thimbles, &c. Any person proving property, and paying charges, by applying to JAMES HORNER, Esq. in said township, may have them again. Dec. 27, 1813.

Travellers Rest.

MAYSVILLE or LIMESTONE, (Ken.)

December 20, 1813.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the Town of Maysville, (Ken.) on Water Street, and convenient to the mouth of Limestone creek, where he has provided himself with every necessary for the convenience of those who may favor him with a call. He has also a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE near the mouth of Limestone creek, for the reception of Goods, &c. where strict attention will be paid to the Storage and Commission business. From his attention to business, and the convenience of his situation, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM PORTER,

STAVES WANTED.

TEN DOLLARS per Thousand will be given for about Thirty Thousand good White Oak Barrel Staves and Headings, to be delivered at any time between this and April next, in Pittsburgh. Enquire of the subscriber on the bank of the Monongahela river, near Wood street.

WILLIAM LE LACHEUR, *Cooper.*

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1814,

I also want, a good Journeyman Cooper.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

And no questions asked.

A PORTABLE writing desk was stolen last night out of the dwelling house of *Anthony Beelen,* which desk was found broken open on the bank of the Monongahela, and the following missing thereout:—

A pair of Ear-rings with stones,

A Finger-ring with do.

A Gold Snuff Box.

The above reward will be given on delivery of said effects, or any information through which the same shall be eventually recovered.

Steps have been taken to discover the vender thereof in Philadelphia, N. York, Baltimore, as well as at New-Orleans, or where ever else they may be offered for sale.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1813.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st April next,

A HOUSE and Lot of Ground, now in the tenure of the Rev. Francis Heron, near the Allegheny river.—Also, a FERRY on the Monongahela river, 6 miles from Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Alexander Colhoon. Few Ferries on the river command a better custom than this, and about 80 or 90 acres of land will be rented with the ferry—adjoining is a Farm of about 150 acres, with a small improvement; this will be rented separate or with the ferry.

I will also Rent, Two Lots in the Town of Allegheny, and 18 Acres of first rate bottom land on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite this town, and adjoining James Robinson, Esq. This land is well worthy the attention of any person inclining to attend the Pittsburgh market, where vegetables, &c. command a high price and ready sale.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, or to

WILLIAM BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1813.

To Rent,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN THE 1st OF APRIL NEXT,

A Two story *BRICK HOUSE,* and two Lots, now occupied by B. Bakewell. The house is well finished, and calculated for a private family, having an excellent Garden, and good pump at the door. For terms apply to the subscriber, corner of Front and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

SAML. SMITH,

Dec. 22, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of Andrew Watson, Esq. adjoining Pittsburgh, about three weeks ago, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, bald face, all his feet white, and a white spot at the root of his tail, shod all round. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person on delivering said Horse to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WATSON,

Stonecutter.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will not be accountable for any debts or engagements of RICHARD K. DOWLING.

GEORGE COCHRAN, *of Richard.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1813.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,
OF EDINBURG,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
At his Family Medicine Warehouse,
North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,
Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body. stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celedrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague *&c. &c.*

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondrics and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile tey are sureto relievn.

Dr. Dyott's Patete Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible ToothAche Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Cout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages on their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the abovf genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

_ A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HAT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES GIBSON,
MARKET STREET,
Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF
MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,
with a large assortment of
SHOES,
of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

_ Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TEAS, COFFEE AND
LOAF SUGAR.

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes	first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes	Young Hyson do.

30 blls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.
Campeachy Logwood.
Spanish Copper.
Natchez Cotton.
Bear Skins.
Rolled Iron.
Brushes of all kinds.
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of
FALL GOODS
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

ISAAC BEAN, & CO.

Have just received a quantity of
RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BLACK
MOROCCO SKINS.

Which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23 7tq

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

COFFEE and loaf sugar in barrels
Swedish tub steel in tubs
Spermaceti candles
Spanish segars by the box
Juniper berries
Ladies Morrocco boots and cork soaled shoes
Mens and boys coarse shoes and laced boots, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, 16th December, 1813.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, Narrow do.	*different qualities and price.*

Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

---

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZACHARIAH A. TANNEHILL, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to WILLIAM HAMILTON or GEORGE MILTENBERGER, who are duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, to either of the above named persons, for settlement.

SARAH TANNEHILL, *Execu'x.*
Pittsburgh, October 17, 1813.

The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable
BARLEY,
as usual. For J. O'HARA.
GEO. SHIRAS.
September 23, 1813 tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.
Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

GROUND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a Lot of Ground, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Penn Street 45 feet, and extending back to the Allegheny river 500 feet. It adjoins the Lot on which William Anderson, brick maker, now lives. The ground is valuable, and well worthy the attention of a man who wishes to settle in Pittsburgh. If not Sold by the 1st of January next, at Private Sale, it will be exposed to Public Sale.

JOHN M'GREGOR.
December 1, 1813.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL
Will be given in Cash, for good
Merchantable Barley,

At the Brewery in Liberty street, above Market street; at William Hamilton's Saddlers shop, in Market street, or at James Brown's Bakers shop, in Market street, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1813.

Bosler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

30 *Tons Pig Lead.*
Patent Shot & Bar Lead.
Coffee in Barrels & Tierces,
Pepper in ditto.
Swedish Tub Steel, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1813. tfq

J. P. and J. W. Skelton,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
(Sole Agents for the Western Country)
Have just received a fresh supply of
Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficientiv exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of tne breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stoo[illegible] down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.
Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,
LATELY OF WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

Sutton & M'Nickle

WILL give CASH for
PEARL AND POT ASH,
AND
BLACK SALTS,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1813.

WANTS a situation in a respectable family, a young Woman to take charge of Children, or Sew, or would have no objection to assist in the light work of the family.

A line addressed E. B. and left at this Office, will be attended to. *Dec. 6, 1813.*